Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BY T. A. STEWART & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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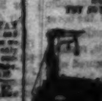
1855.



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BRANTFORD

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

THE NEWS.

The North Star arrived at New York on yesterday [illegible], and the telegraph this morning gives us a good summary of her news, which is very interesting. She brings about a million and a quarter of gold, which is also very interesting to those who get it.

It will be seen by the news from Springfield this morning, that the first of Mr. Lovejoy's Resolutions [illegible] our Senators was passed by a vote of 41 to 32. The others were lost. The Senate have passed a Resolution that the Assembly adjourn on the 14th, next Wednesday. A despatch received from there yesterday afternoon informs that the two Houses went into an election for Senator at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Bayne, nee Julia Dean, has returned to New Orleans from Texas, with her husband. She does not intend to relinquish the stage. She has been aware.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the Senate of Indiana by a majority of 11, and it is thought in Indianapolis that it will doubtless pass the House. The law is a very stringent one.

The Ohio river is frozen over at Cincinnati, and teams were crossing there on Wednesday morning on the ice.

The Rock Island Tri-Weekly *Advertiser*, we are glad to see, has been transformed into a Daily paper. It is ably edited, and is fully posted up in all the current news of the day, besides containing those progressive and go-ahead views so necessary to the well-being of a leading paper in the West. If the business men of Rock Island do not liberally support the *Advertiser*, they do not deserve to live in such a beautiful and flourishing city.

The Detroit *Times* has seen a letter, dated Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 30th, which says:

I have just arrived at this place, overland, in search of a Lake Superior mail, and met it on the 15th inst., about 35 miles below Menomonee river, [illegible]. There has been about time to be started after lying at Menomonee on its way up, from the 20th November.

The *Times* justly remarks that it is a burning shame that men who have invested untold capital in developing the resources of the country, should thus be treated by the General Government.

An individual was arrested in Pittsburgh, one day last week, for attempting to pierce the body of his aged mother with a red hot poker. He richly merits the roasting he is sure to receive hereafter.

The next campaign against the Indians of the plains is looked forward to with much interest. It is generally believed that the new volunteer force, asked for by President Pierce and Secretary Davis, will be granted by Congress, and it is the intention of the administration to have it commanded by Col. Harney, and armed with a rifle which is a recent American improvement on the far famed Minie fire arm. It is sharpened by higher sights, and a modification of the conical ball, and may be aimed with the utmost certainty, at a man five hundred yards off; and the account before us even says that they will carry a load twice that distance. Of course, such an arm is an immense advantage in a conflict with the well mounted Indians of those vast plains.

The Peru *Chronicle* of the 1st inst. learned from a farmer who resides on the south side of the Illinois River, on the Bluff, some particulars of the storm of the 20th ult. His cattle, though they were sheltered within a circle of straw stacks and hay stacks, were so much affected with the driving snow blast, that they refused to eat. The snow was driven between the hairs, and coming in contact with the skin, was for a moment melted, then frozen, until the whole covering of the animal seemed one unbroken armor of ice, which did not disappear, on many, for four days after. The snow melting of their foreheads and running down, formed huge icicles that passed down over the face and reached far below the nose, giving them the appearance of the beast with the one horn. [illegible] The quails that had gathered about his barn yard as a last refuge, were frozen to death. Prairie chickens were either frozen to death or so numbed that he could take them with his hands as they sat on the fence, sleeping with actual stupor. [illegible] every case they were found with their bills so wide apart as they could be sundered, and the mouth filled with solid ice. [illegible]

A man engaged by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Amboy, was frozen to death on the 20th of January last, which, it will be recollected was the terrible Saturday. [illegible]

The authority of the "Knee Bay" has been fixed upon Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, and she writes a full confession in the New York *Mirror*. [illegible]

The leading English journals complain much of the cost of the war. The London *Times* gives the total expenses for twelve months at eight millions of dollars. [illegible]

The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* mentions the death at Weedsport, Cayuga county, on the 24th ult., of one Harmon Weeden, aged 84. He had acquired a handsome competency, and many years ago made all his arrangements for his burial. [illegible]

THE SLAVE TRADE FROM NEW YORK.

A brigantine vessel, without a name, lying at a wharf in New York, attracted the attention of the authorities, and under suspicion that she was a slaver, directions were issued to have her examined. [illegible]

Slave trade is piracy, punishable with death, by the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, and yet there is no doubt that every year, and perhaps every month, vessels are fitted out from New York for this hideous and most revolting business. [illegible]

From the testimony in both cases, it appears that each instance was by an agent here in New York; [illegible]

In the second instance mentioned, the capture was made by the British who returned from Africa, the vessel having been seized by a British cruiser, [illegible]

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Of Michigan has passed both Houses of the Assembly, and will undoubtedly receive the signature of the Governor. It will go into operation about the first of May next.

RESIGNATION OF ILLINOIS!

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The long agony is at length over, and our General Assembly have elected an United States Senator in the place of the Hon. James Shields, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Last night the following private despatch reached us:

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL was elected to the United States Senate on the tenth ballot, every Republican but one voting for him. There is great rejoicing here and the Nebraskaites are glum.

We have great cause to regard this result with satisfaction and pleasure. In the first place, a successor [illegible] to Stephen A. Douglas could not have been administered. In the early part of last fall, Judge Trumbull, until then a friend and fellow democrat of his, took ground against him, and stumped the eighth district of the State in opposition to the principles embodied in the Nebraska Bill, and to the main policy of the present administration. Much of the overwhelming verdict pronounced in that eighth district against the Nebraska fraud, is attributable to the influence exerted there by the speeches and arguments of Judge Trumbull, and some of the most effective blows given to the Nebraska party were administered by him. He was elected to Congress over his two competitors, Fouke and Parkinson, by a majority of 2,132, and was supported by the anti-Nebraska men of that district without distinction of party [illegible]. The Alton *Telegraph*, the oldest and most faithful whig paper of that portion of the State, worked manfully for him, and his triumph was considered one of the most glorious victories over the Douglas faction that the fall of 1854 witnessed.

Our dispatch states that Mr. Trumbull received every Republican vote but one. This is a very significant fact, and one which is very gratifying. It makes it almost undeniably certain that Mr. Trumbull has come up upon the Republican platform, and embraced the cardinal principles of that party. Had he not done so, those men would never have voted for him, and never have rejected ever his election. [illegible] other Republican candidates for Congress, because we had no assurance that he had recognized the Baltimore Platform, and no man, holding to the principles of that platform can have any claim to be styled a Republican. But there can be no reasonable doubt now, that the Senator Elect stands where the Republicans stand; in all things perhaps save a demand for the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and this is enough. The Republican Party looks not to what a man has been, but to what he is, and they must rejoice heartily, under the existing circumstances, over the result of this election.

The large majority given to Mr. TRUMBULL in the fall as a candidate for the Lower House, seems to place beyond a doubt, the certainty of the people of the Eighth District electing a true Anti-Nebraska man to fill his place, and thus our delegation in the next Congress will present a strong Anti-Nebraska majority.

As a man and a statesman, no one whom we could have elected would have done so more honor than Judge TRUMBULL. He is a perfect gentleman, a sound jurist, a [illegible] profound Statesman. He is one of more real talent and power than Abram Lincoln. He has been for many years in public life in our state, and has won the esteem and confidence of our people by his faithfulness, ability, and watchfulness for the interests of the state. He was Secretary of State under Governor Ford, and was removed by that rather irascible and eccentric magistrate for his non-compliance with some of the Governor's peculiarities. He is now a Judge upon our Supreme Bench, and was at the time of his election, a member elect of the House of Representatives. He is a man of about 45 years of age, of dignified and courtly bearing, of great and commanding talent, and we have every reason to believe, of firm and correct political principles. We shall be proud to have him stand by the side of our own Little Douglas, in the place of General Shields, compared with both of whom he is a most refreshing contrast.

Illinois has done well. She has responded to the call made upon her by her sister States. TRUMBULL will be the worthy compeer [illegible] HARLAN, DURKEE, WALKER and SEWARD lately chosen by the sovereign States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York, to represent them in the Senate. Verily, the oligarchy which has ruled over us so long may begin to see the handwriting on the wall. [illegible]

INCREASE OF SLAVERY.

It is a fearful fact that slavery has been, and is increasing rapidly in this country. The great evil is growing and extending, and there is no doubt that plans are now projected by the Administration, for enlarging the area of African servitude in the Union. Should Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands be once annexed, they would probably become slave states.

The following statistics, taken from a letter of Clarice Adams to the delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, will show the increase of slavery in the past, and give an idea of the rapid strides which it will make in the future, should the projects of the south be successfully carried out.

The whole number of slaves in the United States in

1790	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	do	[illegible]
1810	do	1,191,364
1820	do	1,538,038
1830	do	[illegible]
1840	do	[illegible]
1850	do	3,198,324

A greater number of slaves are now than there were white inhabitants after the revolutionary war. An increase in the ten years from 1840 to 1850, of more than 700,000. At the census six years hence their number will be probably four millions. Count the population of [illegible]

Add to these	428,637, the free colored.
	3,198,324
Making	3,626,961

Of these, one-fourth are able to bear arms, or if all were enlisted, there would be a body of 800,000 men; an army equal to the largest army Napoleon in the plenitude of his power could bring into the field.

CANCER AND [illegible]

Great Haul of Nebraska Counterfeiters—Arrest of Bank Note Counterfeiters, Smiths and Fisher all in Jail.

[illegible]

THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

Scarcely a week passes but that we are obliged to record either rumors of a new fillibustering expedition to Cuba, or the detection or exposure of one by the vigilant constabulary of our wonderful administration. It is unquestionably true that the possession of this Island, by fair means or foul, is a forgone conclusion with many of our citizens, and that its position and commercial value is at all times a matter of very considerable interest to all those who keep pace with the political changes and advances of our nation. There can be scarcely any doubt but that the conquest of Cuba was and yet is a part of the scheme for the propagation of Slavery in the United States, which has brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and which, checked and checked somewhat by the torrent of popular indignation which that outrage caused, still is cherished in the hearts of the Southern Politicians, and regarded by the administration as its last and only card, which will either prove a very high prize or a worthless blank.

There is no telling with any positive certainty what steps the Government will take next in relation to the acquisition of this Island, but it may be relied upon that sooner or later the attempt will be made. In the meantime the following view of the Island in its commercial and agricultural value may not be uninteresting nor unprofitable.

The advance of Cuba during the last half century, has been very great, though not more perhaps, than might have been expected from its natural advantages, at least since its ports were freely opened to foreigners in 1809. It is the largest and best situated of the West India Islands. It is about 650 miles in length, but its breadth from north to south nowhere exceeds 117 miles, and is in many places much less. Its total area, exclusive of the numerous keys and islands attached to it, is about 31,460 square miles. The climate is, generally speaking, delightful—the refreshing sea breeze preventing the heat from ever becoming excessive, and fitting it for the growth of a vast variety of products. Hurricanes which are so destructive in Jamaica and the Caribbee Islands, are here comparatively rare, and when they occur, far less violent. The soil has various qualities. There is a considerable extent of swampy marshes and rocks, unfit for any sort of cultivation; but there is much soil that is very superior, and capable of affording the most luxuriant crops of sugar, coffee, maize, &c. The ancient policy which is now abandoned, however, of restricting the trade of the island to two or three ports, caused all the population to congregate in their vicinity, neglecting the rest of the island, and allowing some of the finest land and best situations for planting to remain unoccupied. But since a different and more liberal policy has been followed, population has begun to extend itself over all the most fertile districts wherever met with. The first regular census of Cuba was taken in 1775, when the whole resident population amounted to 170,370. In 1827 the census of that year showed a population of 704,487, exclusive of strangers—made up as follows: white males 168,653; white females 142,398; free mulatto males, 28,058; do., females, 29,466; free blacks, males, 23,904; do., females, 25,079; slaves, males, 183,290; do., females, 103,652. Total slaves 286,942.

A large part of the rapid increase of the black population is to be ascribed to the continuance of the slave trade; which, unfortunately for the real interest of the island, has been prosecuted of late years to an extent and with a vigor unknown to any former period. From 1811 to 1825 there were imported into Cuba 185,000 African slaves, of which number 116,000 are said to have entered at the Havana Custom House between 1811 and 1820! Since 1824, the imports of slaves are understood to have increased, and were believed indeed, to be about as great in 1832 as ever, notwithstanding the trade was to have entirely ceased in 1820. It is, besides, supposed that the slaves were underrated in the census of 1827, so that, perhaps, the entire population of the island is at least 900,000. The planters of Cuba derive considerable assistance from the free laborers, mostly of Indian blood, hired, who work for moderate wages. They are not much employed in the fields, but in other branches of labor; and particularly in bringing the sugar from the interior of the shipping ports.

The articles principally exported from Cuba, are sugar of the finest quality, coffee, tobacco, bees' wax, honey, molasses, &c. The astonishing increase which has taken place in the exportation of the staple article may be seen by comparing the exports from Havana in 1760, which amounted to 2,200,000 lbs., with that of 1825, which amounted to 113,976,000 lbs. The ports on the island for the exportation of this article are Havana, Santiago, Neuvitas, Manzanillo, Trinidad, Holguin, Jagua, and Mazanillo. The total exports of sugar in the year 1827 was 152,188,324 lbs. This is, however, only a Custom-house report; a great deal of sugar has been smuggled out of the country. It is known that, in Santiago the officers of customs have connived with the planters to defraud the revenue, and have at times carried their depredations to such an extent that the duties became nominal merely, and the official returns are in no degree to be depended upon. Subsequently, however, these officers were dismissed, and there is reason to believe that the returns have since been more accurate. But smuggling is still extensively practised, particularly from the unlicensed ports. The quantity of sugar shipped from the several licensed ports of the island in 1833, amounted to 160,413,824 lbs. But to this may safely be added at least one-fourth part for shipment from the unlicensed ports, and what was otherwise sent out of the country, without any official notice; so that the entire export of sugar from Cuba at present, cannot be less than 250,000,000 lbs., or more than 110,000 tons. Next to sugar, coffee is the most valuable production of Cuba. Its cultivation has increased with unprecedented rapidity. In 1800 there were about 60 plantations in the island, and in 1827 there were about 2,000, of at least 40,000 trees each. In 1804 the exportation from Havana was 1,250,000 lbs., and in 1827, it amounted to 35,837,175 lbs. The exports from the other ports have also increased with the same rapidity, making the total exportation in 1827, 50,000,000 lbs. Tobacco differs much in quality. Formerly the culture and sale of this plant were monopolized by Government, but since 1821, this monopoly has been totally relinquished, there being no longer any restriction on the growth or sale of the article.

Havana, the capital, is a large and flourishing city, situated on the northeast coast of the Island. Moro Castle being, according to Humboldt, in lat. 23° 9' 15", lon. 82° 22' 45" W. The population of Havana (exclusive of strangers, which may amount to 25,000,) is probably not less than 110,000. In 1810, the resident population amounted to 96,000. Of this number, [illegible] were slaves. The port of Havana is the finest in the West Indies, and one of the best in the world. The entrance is narrow, but the water is deep, without bar or obstruction of any sort, and within it expands into a magnificent bay, capable of accommodating 1,000 large ships; vessels of the greatest draught of water coming close to the quays. The city lies along the entrance to and on the west side of the bay. The suburb Regla is on the opposite side. The Moro and Punto Castles, the former on the east and the latter on the west side of the entrance to the harbor, are strongly fortified, as is the entire city, and the citadel is also a place of great strength, and fortifications have been erected on each of the neighboring heights to command the city or port. The arsenal and dockyard lie toward the western angle of the bay, to the south of the city. The streets in Havana are narrow, inconvenient, and have had the reputation of being filthy; but in the suburbs, now as extensive as the city, they are broader and better laid out. Lately too, the police and cleanliness of the place have materially improved. From its position, which commands both inlets to the Gulf of Mexico, its great strength and excellent harbor, Havana is in a political point of view, by far the most important maritime station in the West Indies. As a commercial city is also ranks in the first class, being in this respect second to none in the world, New York only excepted. For a long period, Havana engrossed almost the whole foreign trade of Cuba; but since the relaxation of the old colonial system, various ports that were hardly known thirty years ago have become places of great commercial importance. The rapid extension of the commerce of Havana is chiefly to be ascribed to the freedom it now enjoys, and to the great increase of wealth and population in the city and generally throughout the island. Matanzas, which is the second city is likewise situated on the north coast of the island, about seventy miles east of Havana. The population of Matanzas, in 1827, was 15,000. During the same year, its imports were valued at $1,387,600 and its exports at $1,717,347; and 231 vessels entered, and 251 cleared from its port. Our Islas Government give no notice of this place to determine [illegible]

M. Houël de la Ladiaire, a young writer of great promise, and one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*, is collecting the publication, the correspondence of the unfortunate and gifted Claude de Ramuel Boulbon.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Opinion of Justice Smith.

We lay before our readers to-day the opinion of Judge Smith, in the matter of the application of John Rycraft, convicted and imprisoned for violating the Fugitive Slave Act, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Judge Smith remarked on delivering the opinion, that the shortness of time allowed him for writing it had prevented him from referring to the authorities upon which it was based, as he should have done had the time afforded him an opportunity.

The opinion states that on the application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* by S. M. Booth, last summer, prior to his conviction and sentence by the United States Court, only the warrant on which he was arrested was presented to the Supreme Court. Without a copy of the indictment, it could not interfere, and the court was moreover bound to presume that if the indictment failed to present a case of which the federal court had jurisdiction it would so decide. It was on this ground that the Supreme Court refused to interfere at that time. Now, after the decision of that court, the case is different.

The federal government is one of delegated powers; the state governments of reserved powers. The power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens is among the powers reserved by the state, except in a few prescribed cases. The federal government, as a government of delegated powers, must exhibit the deed by which it claims to do or refuses to perform any given act when called upon by the state sovereignty, and whenever it imprisons a citizen must show the express grant of power, or the necessarily implied grant, upon which it bases its authority, if so required.

Judge Smith claims, furthermore, that the clause of the constitution declaring that "the judicial power shall *extend to* all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution" &c., by the use of the words "*extend to*," does away with the idea of the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal courts; since what merely *extends to* a particular subject does not *include* it. It cannot exclude every other power. But the constitution moreover declares that "the judges of every state shall be bound by the constitution, and laws of the United States *made in pursuance thereof*." The use of the latter clause implies and requires that these *state judges decide* whether laws are constitutional, or are "*in pursuance thereof*." It is a recognition, by the constitution, of the judicial power of the states as extending to all laws of the United States, and enjoins obedience to such laws upon state judges, provided they are made *in pursuance* of the constitution, and the judges must look to the constitution and determine whether the question of constitutionality arises.

The guardianship of their people's liberties was never yielded by the states to the federal government, except in a few carefully specified instances, and the citizen enjoys the right of appealing to the fundamental charter of both sovereignties, when his right to liberty is denied, to test the validity of the authority which has deprived him of that right. Congress has no power even to suspend the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* except in the specific cases mentioned in the constitution. The constitutional provision respecting this writ is an express reservation to the states of the jurisdiction over it in all cases except rebellion, invasion, or when the public safety requires its suspension; and all persons and functionaries, federal or state, are bound to obey it unless these emergencies exist. The jurisdiction of proceedings under this writ is original with the *states*; and it is the appropriate means by which the state, as a sovereignty, possesses the right to inquire whether the authority by which one of its citizens has been imprisoned is by virtue of a power it has delegated or whether the case comes within its own reserved powers, makes such inquiry. There was little danger of collision between state and federal courts, while a due and mutual regard was paid to the standard constituted by the ultimate source of all power; but collision was preferable to unyielding and entire submission on one hand and constant encroachment and usurpation on the other.

Careful research and much reflection he states, have only confirmed him in his views as to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave act, as expressed in his opinion given last summer on that subject. With the views he entertains respecting the rights of the States, and the powers of the State courts, he deemed it the duty of the Court to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, to enquire into the authority by which the petitioner had been imprisoned. He fully concurs in the opinion of Justice Crawford that the record of conviction returned to the Supreme Court, shows no offence within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, were the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act admitted, but goes farther, and boldly takes the position that that act is unconstitutional and therefore null and void.

It is to be regretted that the haste with which the opinion was prepared rendered it impossible to fortify the positions taken by Judge Smith with references to the authorities upon which they are founded, and which should accompany an opinion of so much importance. The argument is forcible and clear; and the conclusions such as will meet the approbation of the great majority of the people of the State and of the North. The language is less terse and concise than it would have been had there been more time allowed for its preparation, but vigorous, clear, and the more likely to interest the general reader.

OPINION OF JUSTICE A. D. SMITH, OF THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Delivered February, 3d, 1855.

In the matter of the petition of John Rycraft for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and to be discharged from imprisonment, and in the matter of the like petition of Sherman M. Booth.

The facts in the two cases are essentially the same, and so far as the observations which I feel called upon to make, may be extended, they will be regarded as applying to both, and therefore, for the sake of convenience, reference will be made to the petition of Rycraft only.

On the application of Sherman M. Booth, at the last term of this court for a writ of habeas corpus, no copy of the indictment was presented, but only a copy of the warrant upon which he had been arrested, which recited merely that he had been indicted under the act of Congress of 1850, for aiding in the escape of one Joshua Glover. This was an ordinary bench warrant, to bring in a defendant to answer to an indictment found in the U. S. District Court, and it appeared to us that we ought not, (and indeed, without an inspection of the indictment, could not,) interfere with the regular action of that Court, but were bound to presume that if the indictment failed to present a charge of which that court had jurisdiction, or charged no offence at all, the court in which it was found would so decide, and that all such jurisdiction was preliminary within the proper scope of the power of that Court. But now the case is different; all these questions have been properly argued and without avail, and the petitioner comes before us and shows, by the return of the officer, that he has been passed on to a conviction, and sentenced to imprisonment, and is now actually imprisoned within this State, and that the sole authority therefor, is a transcript of the record of such conviction.

The first, the fundamental question which the case presents, is, has this Court the power to enquire into the legality of this authority by which the prisoner is held?

It seems to me that the solution to this question, is to be found in a few simple elementary propositions, which require little or no proof or argument to sustain them.

It is the duty of Government to protect and secure the rights of its citizens, among which is the right to liberty.

This duty of the Government, is to be measured only by the extent of the individual right; and it is bound to provide means adequate to the end in view.

If the Government be complex, the necessary is distributed, and the obligations of duty divided, but not so as to fall short of the object to be accomplished.

Ours is a complex system, with distributed powers, to each of its parts, but all its parts constituting an entire sovereignty, and so, of course, is duty bound, as a whole, to furnish complete protection.

Whatever powers and duties are not delegated or assigned to one department or branch of the entire sovereignty, must reside in the other.

If the one be made up of delegated, and the other of reserved powers, the duties assigned to the former, can only be co-extensive, with the powers delegated, and the duties of the latter, must be commensurate with the powers reserved, and these powers adequate to every emergency and within the scope of the former.

The Federal Government is one of delegated powers, the State Government one of reserved powers; the former competent to act only within its prescribed boundary; the latter exercising all the functions of sovereignty which have not been delegated to the former.

The power to guard and protect the individual liberty of the citizen, is one of the powers reserved to the States. It was never granted to the Federal Government, (except in a very few prescribed cases) which have no bearing upon the present inquiry,) but has ever been deemed for it, but always conceded to the States.

If, therefore, it is the duty of the State to guard the individual liberty of its citizens, it must necessarily have the right and the power to enquire into any authority by which that liberty is attempted to be taken away. But the power to enquire includes the power to decide. The right to demand by what authority such imprisonment is attempted, implies the obligation of the power imprisoning to respond. The right to demand such authority on the one hand, implies on the other the duty to exhibit it.

Again, the states have delegated to the federal government the power to legislate, in certain cases, for the people of the States. [illegible]

If these views be correct, how stands the present case? It is clearly our duty to grant this writ of...

same power delegated. It must be "contained in the bond."

The constitution of the U. S. is the deed of grant, expressed by written charter, of all the power delegated to the Federal Government. The States, generally retain all else of sovereignty, limited only by the local constitutions prescribed by the people of each.

Therefore, to me it is plain, that when the Federal government attempts to act in a given case, it is bound to exhibit a case within its prescribed powers, for, were it otherwise, it would involve the assumption of inherent powers, and transcend its charter.

As the States delegated, and the Federal Government took power, the latter is at all times answerable to the former, and may be required to exhibit the deed, by which it claims to do, or refuses to perform any given act, when so required by the primary original authority.

In the constitution of the United States sound policy required the incorporation of a function by which the government thus created might be such in fact, and hence be enabled to act upon individuals in all the creative constituent sovereignties. This could only be accomplished by the creation of a judicial department, supreme and independent within its prescribed sphere, whose process should extend to every citizen. But in giving up this vital element of sovereignty, the states carefully guarded it, hedged it about with provisions, which were supposed impassable. They prescribed its extent, in words most carefully selected, whose import could scarcely be mistaken, and beyond which it was supposed no venturesome mind would rush. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." The words "extend to," might perhaps, upon the theory of liberal construction, be held to be exclusive in their import, were it not for another provision of that instrument which will be presently noticed. But the very selection of the words "extend to," when we consider the extreme caution observed by the members of the convention which framed the constitution, ought to admonish us against a rash assumption of exclusive jurisdiction. That which merely extends to a particular subject or class of subjects cannot upon any legitimate mode of interpretation be considered as comprising the whole of such class to the exclusion of every other power. Several powers may extend to a given class of subjects. But one can comprehend them all. The extension of a power to a subject by no means merges it exclusively within such power.

But we are relieved from the necessity of criticism upon these words, by another provision of the same instrument in the following words:

"This constitution and the *Laws of the United States* made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. S., shall be the supreme law of the land, *and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby*."

Here is a distinct recognition of the power and duty of the state judges to decide upon, and to conform to, all requirements of the federal constitution and "the laws made in pursuance, thereof." If the terms "extend to" in a former provision were intended to be exclusive, and to vest judicial and ultimate power in the federal courts and judges, why should the obligation of construction and obedience and conformity be imposed upon the state judges? Why are the constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, made the law of every state, and the state judges bound thereby, unless these subjects were addressed to the judicial mind and conscience of those officers? And why that careful phrase when addressed to state judges, "*the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof*," unless those officers were required to determine whether or not the laws of the United States were made in pursuance thereof?

It seems to me that here is an express recognition of the judicial power of the States, as extending to all laws of the United States, and a requisition of obedience on the part of State judges to all the laws of the United States, provided they are made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States.

This view is strongly fortified by the historical fact, that various attempts were made to create and establish one ultimate sole tribunal which should finally decide upon all questions which might arise, in the course of federal and State administration, in regard to the exercise or claim of delegated powers in the Federal Government on the one hand, or reserved powers in the States on the other. But the project was found to be impracticable in the then posture of affairs, and the attempt was abandoned; the convention preferring rather to incur the hazard of collision, trusting to the good sense, patriotism and forbearance of the two governments and the people, to meet and provide for such emergencies as they might arise, than to create one sole, ultimate tribunal which might either abridge from and destroy the efficiency of the one, or absorb all the power of the other; leave the one a mere league, or the other mere dependent colonies of a consolidated government, accordingly as direction or bias might be given it by temporary exigencies incident to the commencement of a new and untried system. It is clear, therefore, that the Federal Government can only operate within the prescribed sphere marked out by the constitution of the United States; that Government is at all times answerable to the States, so far as to bring its action within its charter; that the judicial power of the Union is as much circumscribed by the constitution as every other department of the Federal Government; that an act of Congress without the Constitutional sphere would be no law; that a judicial determination without the constitutional sphere would be no judgment, sentence or decree; that of the acts of Congress the State Judiciary are bound to judge, whether they are brought before it, so as to ascertain whether such acts are "*made in pursuance*" of that constitution, because that judiciary is "bound thereby."

The States never yielded to the Federal Government the guardianship of the liberties of their people. In a few carefully specified instances they delegated to the Federal Government the power to punish; and no farther, and so far only withdrew their protection. In all else they reserved the power, and continued the obligation and duty to secure the rights of their citizens, inalienable, viz: life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

It will readily be conceded that the provision which the people have made in their government, for the protection of these rights to them individually, is found in the judicial department. That is the arm of sovereignty which they invoke when their rights are individually invaded. Every citizen has the right to appeal to the fundamental charter of both sovereignties to which he is subject to test the validity of the authority by which his right to liberty is denied. It follows, therefore, that the power which he has the right to invoke in his behalf must possess the right to enquire into the conformity of the authority set up over his natural rights, with the fundamental law. As the State Judiciary is the only power to which the guardianship of individual liberty is entrusted, it follows that it must have the right to enquire into such conformity.

It would seem obvious that this power to enquire has never been surrendered by the States. It is reserved to them and the people thereof. Hence it is original in the States. If original, then the appropriate means and instrumentalities incident to its exercise are equally reserved and original. Among such instrumentalities, the writ of Habeas Corpus is especially recognized in the Federal Constitution, and a positive inhibition upon the power of Congress to interfere with its scope and functions, except in specified cases, is carefully insured. As if it were not enough to restrict the Federal Government to the specifically delegated powers; but to render the power of the States more conspicuous, certain and efficacious for the protection of individual liberty, all power on the part of Congress to suspend even the benefits of the writ of Habeas Corpus is expressly denied.

Therefore, so far as the proceedings under this writ are concerned, it is original, and from the necessity of the case the jurisdiction of it is original in the States, and as Congress cannot even suspend its benefits, it cannot abridge the power and jurisdiction of the State Judiciary; it follows that it can grant to no one exemption from the obligation of obedience to its mandates; and it is clearly follows that every individual within the State, no matter by what authority he may claim to act, is bound to obey the writ, because no power on earth can absolve him from his obligation of obedience.

It is sometimes said that this writ is in the nature of a writ of error to review the proceedings of an inferior court or magistrate. This is sometimes true. But without stopping here to enquire how far, for the purpose of this writ the inferior U. S. Courts be or be not inferior to State authority as regards the office of the writ in a proceeding like this, we come directly to the nature of a writ of error. Every sovereign power has a right to enquire into the condition of its subjects and the authority or cause of their imprisonment. This writ is the appropriate means for such enquiry. When the State sees fit to enquire whether the citizen is imprisoned by virtue of a power which it has delegated to another government, it does not bring the proceedings of that government into review; it only seeks to enquire whether the case falls within its own reserved powers. If within the scope of the former, it yields to the paramount authority which it has helped to vest. If not, it disposes of the subject matter according to its own course of procedure.

The obligations of the State and Federal governments are herein perceived to be mutual and reciprocal. The one to abstain from interference whenever it perceives the subject matter to be within the attached jurisdiction of the other, and that other to show that the authority which it claims to exercise, is within the powers delegated, and which it may rightfully exercise. There is little danger of conflict or collision, so long as each shall be willing to concede the jurisdiction by the standard erected by the ultimate source of all power. But if to avoid collision an absolute, unquestioning submission on the one hand is requisite, and on the other, a perfect immunity to claim and usurp all power, and to be the sole and ultimate judge of the validity of its own claims, then collision is the preferable alternative, because collision invokes the arbitrament of the ultimate source of all power, the people themselves whose judgment and decision are made and pronounced by peaceful and constitutional means, which they had the wisdom and foresight to provide in the organization of the government. Collisions of this kind are by no means new in the government. They have occurred from time to time, as the supposed encroachments of the country have called into exercise new powers or seemed to require the adoption of new measures. But such collisions have all along our history found their appropriate remedy in the awakening of inquiry, in a recurrence to primary and fundamental principles, and in a return to the constitutional spheres. And it will ever be, until one or the other shall rashly and madly rush on to the extremities, in default of constitutional remedies.

The State judges and courts are as much bound to support the constitution and laws of the United States as are the Federal Courts and judges. I cannot yield to the sophistry, that the former will be less mindful of their oaths and obligations than the latter; though I can readily perceive why the State judges may be naturally more mindful of the exact line of demarcation between delegated and reserved powers, because they not only have to support the constitution, but they are under an additional obligation to support the constitution and rights of the States.

went to enquire into the cause of the prisoner's capture and detention. The return of the respondent sets out such cause. Our next duty is to enquire into this return in order to ascertain whether the prisoner is held by virtue of any legal authority. It will be conceded that the only rightful authority by which he can be imprisoned must be conceded either by the government of this State or by that of the United States. No other earthly power can rightfully interfere with his rights of liberty. But it is conceded that he is not held by the authority of this State. The next step in the inquiry is to ascertain whether he is held by any constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Whatever such authority may be, to be of any validity whatever, must clearly appear to be within the powers delegated by the constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof. Any other power attempted to be exercised by any department of the Federal Government, would be a manifest usurpation, and of no binding validity. The National Convention that framed the Constitution was exceedingly cautious about conferring criminal jurisdiction upon the National government—so much so that an enumeration of the crimes for which punishment could be provided, was carefully made.

Congress has, however, provided for the definition and punishment of numerous other crimes and offences, as necessarily incident to the due execution of powers expressly granted. But all agree that the federal Courts can exercise no criminal jurisdiction, except in cases specifically prescribed by act of Congress.

Every act of Congress must be conformable to the Constitution; that is, either the exercise of some power expressly granted, or necessary to the execution of some express power.

I have, on another occasion, attempted to show that the act of Congress, approved September 18, 1850, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Act, was not within the constitutional power of Congress. I have no time now to enlarge upon the view then presented. But I may be permitted to say that, after careful research, and much reflection, I have not been able to perceive any reason to recede from the positions then taken, but on the contrary, it is clear to my mind that the opposite doctrine is dangerous to the sovereignty and independence of the States, destructive of the peace and harmony of the Union, and ultimately subversive of the very end and aim contemplated by that enactment. I cannot discharge my duty without again reiterating the conclusions to which I then arrived. I cannot hang my conscience the suggestions or upon opinions dictated by the consciences of others. They must judge and act for themselves. So must I. I must be faithful to my trust as others doubtless are to theirs. But believing as I do, that Congress had no power to pass the act of 1850; that the duties and obligations declared by the Constitution in that respect by Sec. 2 of Art. 4 of the Constitution were imposed upon the States, and all power in relation thereto, reserved to the States and people, I am compelled to hold that the act is unconstitutional and void, and confers no authority upon the Federal Courts.

This doctrine goes to the jurisdiction of the Court, which attempted to try and sentence, which jurisdiction is always subject to inquiry and decision in any other court in which its proceedings may come in question, collaterally, or otherwise. This is true of Courts of general original jurisdiction, and much more, it is true, in regard to courts of inferior, special and limited jurisdiction.

The 2d clause of the 9th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the U. S. provides: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The insertion of this clause in the constitution clearly indicates the extreme caution which was exercised by the members of the national convention, and also the apprehension which they felt lest the power of the states might prove too much for that of the general government. While, on the one hand, they obviously intended to leave to the state governments the jurisdiction and control of this high prerogative writ, in all ordinary circumstances, and on all ordinary occasions, on the other, they granted to Congress the power to suspend its privileges whenever there should be manifest an open rebellion against the federal authority, or an invasion of the national or state territory. The suspension of the privileges of the writ here referred to, could not be held as applying only to the power of the U. S. courts to issue it, because such power could be made to extend to but few cases, and more palpably because it could hardly be conceived that the national judiciary would ever be found disposed to use the writ in aid of the subversion of the very authority upon the exercise of which their own functions depended. Hence it is apparent that the inhibition, and the exception thereto, have reference to the state functionaries, for the clause must be regarded as restrictive upon the power of Congress to interfere with the authority of the state judges to issue, hear and determine the writ. This clause then may be regarded in two aspects, the one as an express reservation to the states of the power and jurisdiction over the writ of habeas corpus, in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety might require its suspension; and in such cases, as an absolute grant of power to the Congress to suspend its privileges. But these cases must be declared by Congress before any suspension can be ordered. All this goes to show that the framers of the constitution not only recognized in the states, the general absolute control of the writ, but by the provision cited absolutely required obedience to it, on all occasions and by all persons and functionaries whether state or federal, unless Congress should declare the existence of the emergencies wherein it might and should suspend its privileges.

In view of this remarkable provision of the constitution, it is not a little surprising that a claim is lately set up in behalf of federal officers, even of the lowest grade, of entire immunity from any obligation to regard the writ when emanating from state authority, and that jurisdiction of the writ is partly questioned by inferior ministerial officers, even when issued from the highest judicial tribunal of a sovereign state. However regardless a people may be of encroachments upon the power to which alone they have confided their liberties, it would seem that such pretensions, from such sources, could hardly fail to invite inquiry in regard to the quantum of sovereignty originally reserved, and in regard to that yet remaining, not yet frittered away by thoughtless acquiescence on the one hand, or voluntarily surrender on the other.

But it seems to me unnecessary to pursue this subject farther. The whole tenor and scope of the federal constitution indicates most clearly that the State judges, and indeed all State officers were considered in its maintenance and support, and accordingly the very last clause in the instrument requires such officers to be bound by oath or affirmation to support it. Yet the course of reasoning sometimes resorted to, in order to oust the State judiciary of jurisdiction of a constitutional question, is founded upon the assumption that State judges are utterly unmindful of such obligation, and that fidelity to official duty is only to be expected from federal officers. But the assumption goes too far. It is a weapon with a double edge. The same hypothesis presupposes that federal judges are utterly unmindful of the restrictions which the constitution imposes upon federal power, and that they are willing, for the sake of uniformity to administer all power, both State and national. Neither assumption is true. The utmost degree of all is to execute the due line of duty and to act accordingly. That errors upon both sides are most likely to be committed, is only admitting that the officers are human. But those who suppose that error upon the one side or the other must necessarily lead to insurrection, revolution and anarchy, have studied the temper of our people and officers to little purpose. Time, reason, reflection, discussion, forbearance, patriotism will now as they have done heretofore, prove that the wisdom and intelligence of the parties interested, and especially of the ultimate authority will be found competent to the emergencies which call for the exercise and equal to the fortune which may yet shine on the land.

I agree fully with the views of reasoning of my brother Crawford upon the second branch of this case, viz: that the record of conviction here returned does not show an offence within the jurisdiction of the federal court, even admitting the act of 1850 to be constitutional; and even on that ground the prisoner should be discharged.

I am permitted, and desire to affirm his reasoning in that respect, which is so clear and conclusive that further argument would be entirely superfluous. I will only say that whatever the Congress may have designed by the Ithaca of the act of 1850, such design can only be discovered from the words of the statute. If they failed to designate the offence as they intended to do, their defect cannot be supplied by any legislation of a judicial tribunal. By their own language must their enactment be construed; and if their intentions may be thwarted in consequence of a failure accurately to express them, Congress has the same power to amend that it had originally to enact the statute.

I have deemed it my duty on this occasion to express my views on a question which I deem vital to the system on which our government is based. The foundation of my action is broader and deeper than the mere purport of the indictment, though that alone would be sufficient in the present emergency. But the occasion suggests, and indeed upon the argument have been raised, questions involving the powers of the Federal and State Governments, questions not confined to the particular subject matter of the act of 1850, but questions pervading the entire scope of the two governments in all their departments, upon other subjects which may from time to time arise. And firmly believing that the loftiest designs of the Union can only be realized and the Union itself only preserved, by maintaining the independent sovereignty of the States intact, in all respects, except where they have clearly delegated power, and by confining the Federal Government to the powers clearly conferred, I have felt called upon to place my views upon our records in order that I may discharge my full duty, and that my reasons for the decision to which I have been impelled may be fully known and not misapprehended.

A friend lately from Washington has related to me a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, is also next to Toombs of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette, "They say, Gillette, that you abolitionists are not with the Almighty for making the nigger black." "You're informant is highly informed," replied Gillette; "we are only mad with you slaveholders *for making them white*." The allusion to the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and Toombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh.

The *Pilote du Calvados* announces the death of the Abbe Le Petit de Montfleury, honorary canon of St. Denis, and formerly chaplain to Charles the Tenth. He was 86 years of age. In 1792, he was placed with a number of priests and priests in confinement at the Carmes at Paris; and when mobs commenced the massacre of the prisoners, he escaped by a miracle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Springfield, Feb. 7.

House—The following Senate bills were passed:

To amend act providing for sale of State Bonds.

For liquidation of State Indebtedness, and granting pre-emption rights.

A great number of Senate bills were taken up and referred.

Mr. Lovejoy's resolutions were taken up. The first one in relation to the Missouri Compromise was adopted. Ayes 41; nays 32. The other two were lost.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Equality Salt Co.

To incorporate the Association of Tailors in Chicago.

To amend the act entitled "Fees and Salaries."

To declare when the minority of unmarried females shall cease.

This bill provides that unmarried females shall in no case be competent to convey lands until they have reached the age of 21.

To amend the ejectment law.

To incorporate the Rock Island and Alton R. R. Co.

To amend the charter and change the name of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.

To amend the charter of the Mississippi Bridge Co.

To amend 54th chapter of Revised Statutes entitled "Interest."

Bill defining duties of the Auditor in reference to Banks going into liquidation.

Senate—Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Assembly adjourn on Wednesday the 14th. Adopted.

House bill to incorporate Mound City R. R. Company.

Mr. Arnold presented a bill to incorporate the Illinois River Improvement Co. Referred.

Bill to amend the charter of the Mississippi R. R. Co. Referred.

Senate refused twice to take up the resolution fixing the time for Senatorial election as amended by the House.

Mr. Gillespie presented a petition against any radical change in the School Laws Referred.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of Chicago.

To amend charter Galena and Chicago U. R. R. Company.

Bill to amend act entitled "fees and salaries," lost.

Mr. Deitrich, from Committee on schools and school lands, reported bill to establish and maintain a system of free schools: made special order for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bill for settling claims of canal contractors ordered to a third reading.

Bills passed—

To establish a ferry across Peoria lake.

To amend charter Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Company.

House bill to amend the general plank road law.

House bill to incorporate cabinet makers' society of Chicago.

Bill defining duties of bank commissioners in certain cases.

To incorporate Rockford R. R. Co.

The liquor bill did not pass last night, but many amendments were offered, and without any definite action the Senate adjourned. This bill will probably be returned to the House.

The hotel formerly known as "Freeport House," at Freeport, Illinois, has been overhauled, and supplied with a new landlord, new furniture, and will henceforth have a new and better reputation than formerly. It now bears the name of the "United States," and is kept by T. French & Co. Those who are traveling thitherward will make a note of this.

Correspondence of the Galena Advertiser.

STATISTICS OF THE COMMERCE AND BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF DUBUQUE, 1854.

CITY OF DUBUQUE, January, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Arriving a few days since in the "Great Central Half-way City," the terminus of the Illinois Central, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and four or five more Railroads that have located their Depots on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, at Dunleith. The starting point of the great Dubuque and Shanghae Railroad, which is expected to be completed and in running order, in eighteen months or two years at farthest; Of nine stages running in various directions, and 4,000 wagons trading to the cities of Warren and Snake Mound, I was gratified and astonished at the extent and importance of its commerce and business. Although somewhat prepared, from having seen, sometime since, published in "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," the statistics of this flourishing city, and having witnessed the growth of other Western towns, particularly at points where many leading avenues of trade radiate and terminate, still, I was not prepared for the astounding commercial and business prosperity exhibited by the Great Central Half-way City during the past year.

In order to give you a faint idea of our prosperity, and advancement over all our rivals—Dunleith, Galena, Chicago, New York, and London—I submit to your inspection the following facts and figures extracted from the "Statistics of the Commercial and Business Importance of the City of Dubuque, Iowa, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854," designed for the perusal of Dubuquers (only) in general, and strangers in particular.

You will observe that there was imported into the "Great Central Half-way City" during the year 1854, sundries and merchandise, valued at	$4,933,208
And that, during the same period, there was exported	1,573,408
Leaving a balance of trade against us, for stocks on hand, and consumption, of	$3,359,800

A very fair supply, you must admit, as it gives over $350 worth of dry goods and sundries to every man, woman and child of our population, even in this most interesting document, of 10,000 persons.

Examining the imports, you will find that there were imported, of—

Dry goods	$1,795,938
Groceries	1,703,735
Crockery and glassware	50,000
Boots and shoes	85,333
Hats and caps	9,500
Iron, steel and nails	520,375
Hardware and cutlery	130,000
Sheet iron	21,600
Tin plate and copper	29,870
Rope cordage	8,562
Salt	22,025
Various liquors	80,000
Total	$5,872,291

The persons engaged in disposing of the articles enumerated above, you will find to be twenty-eight Dry Goods, one Carpet, and one Clothing Store. The amount imported, if divided equally among them would give them all a stock of $58,533 60. We have twenty-two persons engaged in selling Groceries, Rope, Salt, and various Liquors, who have an average stock of near $59,000 each. Our Iron and Hardware Merchants have fine stocks, as you will perceive. These being five, the average for each is $131,375, very fair stocks you will say, for a new country.

Should you wish to visit us, and indulge in a little of the "Over-joyful" on the sly, you need have no fear of our running dry, as our importations of $80,000 worth of Liquor gives us $8 worth to every inhabitant. Should you wish to learn the amount of capital upon which our far-seeing and enterprising traders manage to import $4,933,008 68 worth of Merchandise, I can probably safely refer you to the "Valuation for Dubuque county," (including, of course the great Half-way city,) for 1854." There you will find it stated that the "Capital employed in Merchandise is $356,277," or, in plain English, less than seven per cent. on the amount imported, per cent. money, ninety per cent. [illegible] What do you think of that, Master Brock? You of Hopkins living on Houghton Bay do not understand this mode of doing business. They want all to pay as they go. That may do well for it, that policy won't win in these fast times.

But, continuing our examination of the statistics, we regret that we are compelled to say that the "Great Western Half-way City" does not own a single steamboat. Neither is there any regularly clearing from her harbor, if we except the splendid line of *Ferry Packets*, "Via," "A. L. Gregorie," "Dora," and "Eagle," all of which run regularly between the ports of Dubuque and Dunleith.

In our connection by the River, with all other ports, we are at present compelled to avail ourselves of the facilities afforded us by packets and boats, owned and running from other cities, especially Galena and St. Louis, where they generally land at the intermediate port of Dubuque, on their way to and from their respective cities to St. Paul, a small town above. Here we, the amount of money paid in freight to these interlopers is quite large, say $500,000 for freight only, an amount exceeding three-fourths of the capital employed in merchandise. This fact may account for the complaints sometimes made by unreasonable men who wish to injure the reputation of our flourishing city and say that it is not always the case that they can collect the charges on cargoes delivered at our wharf. But this is a vile slander of the enemy, for I can assure you that our people pay as promptly as any other people. But they feel the Almas, if short, they will always pleasantly pay their bills.

As a further evidence of our standing and credit abroad, I will refer you to the statistics and figures.

Please observe that the total value of property in Dubuque county and city, including town lots, horses, cattle, carriages, and capital employed in merchandise, &c., given at $3,203,305 65. Can you perceive that the outstanding credit to within $417,772 of all the value city and county is worth, and if you don't call this fair standing, I should like to be informed in the statement. This, too, may explain the fact that, all kinds is prosperously going on, though money matters are a *little tight*. There are but two or three of our business houses that have declined within the last year.

Some two years since, we had the pleasure of announcing, through the medium of our city papers, to all the world and the rest of mankind, that an apple tree and an orchard was in full bloom in the "Great Central Half-way City." Both of these institutions had flourished for some time and promised fair to add to our commerce. But we regret to say that our fondest hopes have been blighted.

Owing to the drouth of last summer, which entirely destroyed our crops of apples, valued at $1,500,000, and used if not all of 24,000 parents arriving on the Dubuque and Dunleith line of packets, preferred walking to riding through our city, (the distance being comparatively short,) these two branches of industry have proved. The prospect, however, for a revival of these two, in so important enterprises, are, I am rejoiced to say, brightening up; and I hope to be able, during the current year, to announce that "others are coming," and should they arrive you may look for an increase in our Valuation of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in the Statistics for 1855.

In the Advertiser sent me a few days since, I noticed a report made of the "Exports" from...

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE AFRICA.

Alexander Dumas has been writing a novel, *L'Ingenu*, which is a sort of *chronique scandaleuse* of the events which took place at the beginning of the present century. Among the personages who figure in this story is a certain M. Anger, who followed the example of the complacent

"Cato, the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius."

—In this case the Count d'Artois, who afterwards, as Charles the Tenth, obtained such honorable renown as a whist-player. The descendants of the Count Anger, indignant at the slur thus cast upon their grandmother's fair fame, applied to the law courts for redress, but after much haggling, and bargaining, and cavilling, an arrangement has been made which has satisfied them, Alexandre Dumas has consented to pay down 6,000 francs for the damage done to the honor of the Anger family, and they agree to accept this remuneration, on condition that the said Alexandre Dumas, in a concluding chapter shall rehabilitate the Count Anger, and make him lament, in the third volume, his transactions of the first.

The first freight of books has arrived at the Scutaria hospital, and been distributed among the inmates, to their great satisfaction. One in three are capable of reading, and others listen. Upwards of 22,000 volumes altogether were collected and forwarded to the Crimea, as well as to Scutari.

They are telling the story in London that Macaulay, the historian, being lately desirous of obtaining information respecting 18th century poetry as material for his new volumes, took his way from Albany to Whitechapel, and bought a roll of London ballads from a singing-boy. Happening to turn around as he reached home again, he perceived the youth, with a circle of young friends, was keeping close to his heels. "Have I not given you your price, sir?" was the great man's indignant remonstrance. "All right, guv'nor," was the response, "we're only waiting till you begin to sing."

The Duke of Cambridge, it is stated in the Liverpool Times, fully intends to remain at Malta to try and recruit his health, in order that he may return to the British army in the Crimea, immediately after its restoration, and will not hear of coming home until all other means have failed.

The estate of Raincy, formerly the property of King Louis Phillippe, was a few days ago offered for sale at auction at Versailles, at the upset price of 990,000f. Four companies presented themselves to bid. After some keen competition the company represented by M. Olagnier, a notary of Paris, bid 1,351,000f.; and the estate was knocked down to it at that price.

Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, ironmonger, of Barnsley, has despatched 5,000 pipes of his own manufacture to the Crimea, for the British forces there.

Dutch politicians and merchants are beginning to view with apprehension the threats of the American press. "Hitherto," says the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, "we have been accustomed to look only upon England as that dangerous power which threatens our colonies; but for some time past, we have been warned to keep a sharp eye on the conduct of America. The treaty with Japan, the affair of Captain Gibson, the pretensions to Curacoa, the taking possession of Bird Island, as well as many other circumstances, admonish us that it is our duty not to neglect these warnings."

Lord Clarendon is said to have written his History of the Rebellion at Swallowfield Manor, on which place Miss Mitford lived and died.

A most interesting piece of intelligence for the literary world, is the announcement, as yet only *officieux*—not official—that M. de Lamartine is about to produce his "Memoires." It appears that a weekly review, in the course of formation, has offered the celebrated poet and historian the sum of sixty thousand francs for the work in question, but desiring that it should be confined within the limits of two volumes. M. de Lamartine, has however replied that six would barely suffice to contain the matter he proposes to publish, and therefore declines the proposition. The first volume is to contain the correspondence of the principal members of his family, more especially of his father, who was in the Guard du Corps under Louis XVI.

The Queen Pomare, whose approaching visit to Paris we last week announced, is to lodge during her stay with the wife of Admiral Hamelin, who made the acquaintance of her Majesty during the time that the Admiral commanded the station of the Oceania. It appears that the august lady in question is perfectly ready to conform to the usages of European society and costume in the main, but that she considers the use of shoes and stockings a barbarism not to be tolerated by a woman who respects herself, and she, therefore, appears in Parisian dresses and *coiffures*, but with her feet unshackled by any of these inconvenient appendages.

Lord Peter Robertson, whose death is announced in the London papers, was one of the few intimate friends whom the late Mr. Lockhart, of the *Quarterly*, had in Scotland. They had known each other when both were young and briefless barristers, and the proud and sensitive Lockhart, who wished it is said, after the death of his great father-in-law, Sir Walter Scott, to drop all acquaintance with Scotland, Abbotsford, and Scottish companions, preserved and cultivated the friendship of the jovial Patrick. There is a story current, to the effect that the latter, after perpetrating the enormous folly of writing and publishing—in his old age—two successive volumes of verse, happened to visit London and to dine with the editor of the *Quarterly*, to whom the second volume was dedicated. The humorist had become unusually sentimental, and begged that, after his death, his host should honor him—not with a biography—but with an epitaph. Lockhart extemporised the following felicitous couplet:

Here lies the Christian, Judge and Poet Peter,
Who broke the laws of God and man and metre.

Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder, says the Liverpool *Standard*, are wonderful. When gunpowder is fired up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room, forces the air outwards, so as to blow out the windows; but the same quantity confined within a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces the whole house.

Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon ball; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up the enormous weight.

In another experiment, Count Rumford put twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled and upon being fired, it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds.

The letter from Galena, on the 8th inst., made up by the U. S. Surveyor of Customs, for the port of Galena—should be not do better in future, you should petition to have him removed or sent over to one of our Colleges, and have him put through a course of modern Commercial Arithmetic. Compare the value of the Exports of our Lead with your own and see the difference placed upon it. Now, we shipped this year about fifty thousand pigs of Lead, worth about $3.50 per pig, or, say $175,000, at the valuation placed upon it in your statistics. But here we value it at $525,000, or a little over $10 per pig, thus making a clear gain to the county of $351,200; your Surveyor only takes our valuation instead of his own, it would have increased your exports $2,522,000, a snug little sum in these hard times.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOE STATISTICS, Jr.

P. S. I have neglected to mention that our Gas House is in successful operation. J. S. Jr.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

WE WILL CLOSE OFF OUR

WINTER GOODS

AT PRICES

GREATLY BELOW

What the same goods were

Ever Before Offered

IN CHICAGO.

CALL SOON AND GET THE BARGAINS. GOODS WILL BE HIGHER IN THE SPRING.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

148 .... LAKE STREET 148

A. B. BATTIN & CO., PRACTICAL WORKERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF. DEALERS IN CIGARS. STEAM WORKS, MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CHEAP GOODS!

T. B. CARTER & CO.

HAVING just completed their inventory, find their stock entirely too large for the season; and, desirous of reducing it as much as possible before RECEIVING NEW GOODS, they will offer from this date, their Stock, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

They need not assure the public, that their goods are of the most desirable kinds, and the opportunity for buying CHEAP GOODS NEVER WAS BETTER.

As many of their goods will be sold at COST, OR LESS THAN COST. In order to reduce the Stock.

T. B. CARTER & CO., 130 .... LAKE ST. 130

IT SHALL, AND MUST BE EXECUTED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Citizens of Chicago and vicinity, [illegible]

ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM. Is sure to cure LIVER COMPLAINTS; Is warranted to cure BILIOUS FEVERS; Is the best article known for any kind of PILES; Will cure CHRONIC LUNG COMPLAINTS; Never fails to cure JAUNDICE; Is warranted to cure SCROFULA and SALT RHEUM; Always cures DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION; Immediately relieves LOSS OF APPETITE; Cures GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible]. Sold by SCOTT & SIMPSON, Wholesale and Retail, [illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD. AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, [illegible] ALBERT C. INGHAM, Secretary.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, Have Published MARY H. CHASE AND HER WRITINGS. [illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE & CO., 201 LAKE STREET, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron Ware, Plumbers' Trimmings, and BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. RETAIL DEALERS IN Parlor and Cooking Stoves and Stove Furniture, Hot Air Furnaces, Cooking Ranges, [illegible] CONSTANTLY ON HAND, [illegible]

EXCHANGE. [illegible]

LAND IN T. 40, R. 13. [illegible]

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1855. [illegible]

JUDGE EDMONDS' SECOND VOLUME. SPIRITUALISM, [illegible]

250 [illegible]

FOUND. [illegible]

WHO WANTS A PARTNER, WITH $4,000 OR $5,000, CASH CAPITAL, TO INVEST IN A GOOD BUSINESS! [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE, No. 240 MADISON ST. [illegible]

RUNAWAY. [illegible]

GERMAN CONSULATE. [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A BEAUTIFUL & PLEASANT LOCATION. [illegible]

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS. [illegible]

WE WILL SELL FOR THE SPACE OF THIRTY DAYS OUR STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE AT PRIME COST, AT THE ONLY OPPOSITION STORE, THOMPSON & JOHNSON, [illegible] CLARK STREET.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS. [illegible]

OILS. [illegible]

INDIA RUBBER COMBS. [illegible]

DR. LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. [illegible]

NEW PLAYS. [illegible]

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY. A. H. & C. BURLEY [illegible]

CHURCH NOTICE. [illegible] By order of the Trustees. G. BURLEY, Sec'y.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN HANKIN, General Auction and Commission Merchant AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN [illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH, AUCTION, COMMISSION & WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, 204 .... LAKE STREET .... 204. [illegible]

JAMES L. MARSHALL & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT. LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCK. No. 33 Dearborn Street, Chicago. [illegible]

CITY AUCTION ROOMS. R. C. FOSTER, 130 .... LAKE STREET .... 130. [illegible]

GEO. B. PUTNAM, General Auction and Commission Merchant, 134 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO. [illegible] LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, FURNITURE, STOCKS, &c. [illegible]

L. A. LEVY, Jr., & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FIREPROOF MARBLE BUILDINGS. [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.

CITY COLLECTOR. ISAAC ANDERSON is the People's Candidate for City Collector at the next March Election, [illegible] ISAAC ANDERSON.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER. [illegible] JOHN SORENSEN.

WANTS.

WANTED. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

BOARDING. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible]

BOARDING. [illegible]

GENTEEL BOARDING. [illegible]

TO RENT OR LEASE.

TO RENT. [illegible]

WATER LOT AND STEAM POWER TO RENT. 100 [illegible]

OFFICE TO LET. [illegible]

STORES AND ROOMS TO RENT. [illegible]

TO RENT. [illegible]

OFFICE TO RENT OR LEASE. [illegible]

FOR RENT. [illegible]

FOR RENT. [illegible]

LAKE ST. PROPERTY ON THE SHARES. [illegible]

A CHARMING SPOT FOR A RESIDENCE. [illegible]

LAW BOOKS. [illegible]

FOR RENT. [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. [illegible]

FRANTZ STAAR [illegible]

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. [illegible] Wholesale Dealers in goods for Men's Wear. [illegible] SOUTH WATER ST. [illegible] CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

FRANKLIN STREET PROPERTY FOR LEASE. [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED. [illegible] JANE HARRIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE. [illegible] F. MARSHALL.

[illegible]

WACOUSTA; [illegible]

South Market Hall!

FUN AND FROLIC. THE WORLD RENOWNED SABLE MELODISTS [illegible] PANORAMA OF A VOYAGE TO EUROPE. Change of Programme each Night. Cards of Admission, 25 CENTS. [illegible]

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. AT SOUTH MARKET HALL. MONDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 12, 1855. [illegible] MUSIC BY [illegible] BAND. [illegible]

PHRENOLOGY. MR. OWEN [illegible] HAS REMOVED TO SOUTH MARKET HALL. [illegible]

GRAND TERPSICHORIAN ASSEMBLY, AT SOUTH MARKET HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1855. [illegible]

Promenade Balls. [illegible] WEST MARKET HALL. [illegible]

VALENTINES! AT WHOLESALE ONLY. D. B. COOKE & CO. [illegible] Lake st.

CLOTHING. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. C. M. AIKEN [illegible] BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST. [illegible]

NEW TOOL STORE AND PLANE FACTORY. J. S. LAPE & CO., DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS' TOOLS. Planes Repaired and Made to Order. [illegible] WELLS ST.

WILLIAM REESE, CANDLE MOULD MANUFACTURER. [illegible] 138 WELLS STREET, [illegible] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FIRE PROOF SAFE DEPOT, NOS. 232 & 234 SOUTH WATER ST., [illegible] DAVIDSON'S FIRE KING SAFE, [illegible]

GORSET'S RELIANCE LOCK, WARRANTED BURGLAR AND POWDER PROOF, [illegible]

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS. [illegible]

TO ALL RAILROAD COMPANIES. [illegible]

BARNUM'S BUNKUM. [illegible] 121,000 COPIES [illegible]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Would not fail to call at STATIONERS' HALL, [illegible] LAKE STREET, And look at the Assortment of VALENTINES, [illegible] Most extensive Assortment ever before offered IN CHICAGO. [illegible] AGENTS [illegible] Lower Rates than any other Establishment. [illegible] STATIONERS' HALL, 81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

BY AUTHORITY. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE. [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

We were shown on Wednesday morning a one dollar bill on the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank of this city, altered to a five. The alteration is very cleverly done, indeed, and can be detected upon slight examination. The figure "One" in the vignette of the bill is scratched out, a figure "Five" is pasted over the "One," at each end of the bill, and the words "Five Dollars" are pasted over the words "One Dollar" in the body of the bill. The paper on which these alterations are made is of a lighter color than the rest of the bill. This board was passed upon a merchant of this city the previous evening in exchange for a pair of boots, and the rogue had the audacity to come back afterwards and exchange the shoes for a larger pair. He represented himself as being a watchman employed on the Central Railroad, but on enquiries being made there nothing could be heard of him.

The *Democratic Press* has also been shown a new counterfeit five dollar bill against which the public, especially those who are not accustomed to handling considerable money, would do well to be on their guard. The bill purports to be on the North-Western Bank, at Wheeling, Virginia. The vignette consists of a lady on the left holding a scroll in her left hand, in the centre of which stands an officer with a sword in his right hand and a spear in the left, and his left foot on a fallen foe. At the right side of the scroll an Indian is reclining. On the top of the right end of the bill there is a large figure five surrounded by lathe work, or rather an imitation of it. At the bottom of the right end of the bill is the head of Franklin, surrounded by a wreath. At the top of the left end of the bill is a cap of liberty with the word five. Beneath it is a circular picture with a locomotive in the centre, and below that is the word FIVE. In the centre of the bill at the bottom is a small picture of a lady bathing.

The printing of the bill is also very handsomely done; but the engraving is coarse and poor, and even an indifferent judge of money would call it a counterfeit at once. The bill was sent down from Whitewater, Wis. Probably the "gentry" are endeavoring to supply that State with currency; but it would be well to all to be on their guard.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says—"in the uncurrent money business no change of importance has taken place. The principal business is in the paper of the Indiana Free Banks which sells at from five to twenty-five per cent. discount. There are now thirty banks that come under the head of first class, and which are saleable here at five per cent. discount. For the same paper, Eastern Exchange is obtainable at Indianapolis at three per cent. premium. Brokers are making a handsome profit on this business, all of which, of course, comes off the public. The Free Bankers, with their State stock securities and "individual liability," are taking it, matter easy and making money—perhaps by indirectly shaving their own paper. The public have lost two or three million dollars by the failure of independent Western Banks within the last two years. The following is a list of the Banks, as they are quoted here at present:

RECEIVED AT PAR.—Central Bank at Indianapolis; Traders' Bank; do.; Bank of the Capital, do.; Savings Bank, Crawfordsville; Fayette Co. Bank, do.

AT FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—Bank of Indiana, Michigan City; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart; Bank of Rockville, Rockville; Bank of Goshen, Goshen; Bank of Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon; Bank of Paoli; Bank of Wabash; Farmers' Bank, Westfield; [illegible] Bank, Monticello; Canal Bank, Evansville; Crescent City Bank, do.; Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge City; Brookville Bank; Farmers' Bank, Westfield; Gramercy Bank, Lafayette; Hoosier Bank, Logansport; Indiana Bank, Madison; Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte; Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus; Lagrange Bank, Lima; Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank; New Albany; New York and Virginia Stock Bank, Evansville; Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute; Salem Bank, Salem; Southern Bank, Terre Haute.

AT TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—Bank of Fort Wayne; Bank of Rockport; Bank of South Bend; Delaware County Bank, Great Western Bank; Kalamazoo Bank, Ind.; Indiana Reserve Bank; Agricultural Bank; Wabash River Bank; New York Stock Bank, Vevay; [illegible] Bank, [illegible]; Wabash River Bank.

AT FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—State Stock Bank, Jamestown; North Western (Bounded) Farmers' Bank; Jasper Bank of Rochester, Bank of Albion, State Stock, Marion.

Elkhart County Bank, Wabash River Bank per cent. discount.

All others twenty-five per cent. discount.

Other uncurrent money we quote as follows: Bank of Circleville, 15 percent. discount; Kentucky Trust Co., 25 do.; Newport Safety Fund, 20 do.; Manhattan, 25 do.; Kanawha, 5 do.; Virginia Free Banks, 5 do.; Central Trust Company, 25 do.; Tennessee, (old banks) 2 do.; Illinois (free banks) 5 do.; Maine 2 do.; Nebraska, 25 do.; Wisconsin, (unmarked) 5 do.; Tennessee, (broken) 25 do.; Ohio Stock Banks (old plain) 5 do.

The banking house of N. B. Kidder, at Geneva, N. Y., has suspended payment. Liabilities, $300,000. Our informant states that the Bank of Bainbridge has also suspended payment, and that the Bank of Hornellsville is likewise discredited, in consequence of Mr. Kidder's connection with both of the above institutions. Should the failures prove a bad one, the circulation of both the above banks is amply secured by deposits of state stocks in the banking department.

STOCKS OF BEEF AND PORK.—The following is from the official statement, and shows the stock of Pork and Beef in the packing yards of New York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1855.

[illegible]

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected daily for the Tribune by Davenport, McCalla & Co., Bank of Commerce, Corner of Lake and Clark st., Chicago.

(SPECIE BEING THE STANDARD.)

CHICAGO BANKS.

[illegible]

The Recorder's Court

Before J. WILSON, [illegible], Chicago, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Henry Myer vs. Adam Freudenberger. Appeal. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Motion for new trial.

Lewis Kamhorn vs. Wm. B. Hoyne and Julius Griffin.—Appeal. Jury trial. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages assessed at $25.

Lewis Kamhorn vs. [illegible]—Appeal. Judgment for plaintiff by stipulation, $25.

Kund Kandson vs. Same. Judgment, by stipulation, for plaintiff, $35.

The Grand Jury returned six true bills—one for forgery, larceny, and [illegible] by [illegible] money.

Police—[illegible] Henry Mayer Mitchell.

[illegible] Chicago, Feb. 8, 1855.

Thos. Clinton, drunk and disorderly; fined $10.

P. A. Walker, [illegible]; fined $10.

John Rollin, larceny; sent to jail.

H. Green, drunk; fined $5.

At a meeting held at the house of Edward [illegible] [illegible] the U. S. Church of Chicago, [illegible]

EDWARD GROSS, Sec'y.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
DRY GOODS CHEAP.
WE WILL SELL OUR
WINTER GOODS
AT
GREATLY BELOW
Cost Price!
Ever Before Offered
IN CHICAGO.
CALL SOON AND GET THE BARGAINS.
GOODS WILL BE HIGHER IN
THE SPRING.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.
[illegible] LAKE STREET. [illegible]

A. B. BATTIN & CO.,
FRACTICAL WORKERS
IN
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
AND
SNUFF.
DEALERS IN CIGARS.
[illegible]

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR
CHEAP GOODS!
T. B. CARTER & CO.
[illegible]
RECEIVING NEW GOODS,
AND
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
[illegible]
CHEAP GOODS
NEVER WAS BETTER.
[illegible]
T. B. CARTER & CO.
[illegible] LAKE ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.
[illegible]

PANORAMA OF A VOYAGE TO EUROPE
Change of Programme each Night.
Curtain of Admission, 25 CENTS.
[illegible]

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY.
AT SOUTH MARKET HALL.
ORDER OVERSEER FEBRUARY 19, 1855.
[illegible]

PHRENOLOGY,
MR. OURS OUTY HAS RETURNED
TO
SOUTH MARKET HALL,
[illegible]
GRAND TERPSICHORIAN ASSEMBLY.
AT
SOUTH MARKET HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1855.
[illegible]

Promenade Balls.
[illegible]

[illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO,
LOCAL MATTERS.
MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

We were shown on Wednesday morning a one dollar bill on the Manchester Bank of this city, signed "[illegible]" in place of "Dow." The alteration is very cleverly done, indeed, and can be detected upon slight examination. The figure "One" in the vignette of the bill is scratched out, a figure "Five" inserted over the "One," at both ends of the bill, and the words "Five Dollars" are pasted over the words "One Dollar" in the body of the bill. The paper on which these alterations are made is of a lighter color than the rest of the bill. This fraud was passed upon a merchant of this city the present evening in exchange for a pair of boots, and the rogue had the audacity to come back afterwards and exchange the boots for a larger pair. He signed himself "Mr. Hoxie," and represented himself as the Central Railroad, but on enquiries being made does nothing could be heard of him.

The *Democratic Press* has also been shown a new counterfeit of this city the present evening by strangers, especially those who are not accustomed to handling considerable money, would do well to be on their guard. The bill purports to be on the North-Western Bank, Virginia. The vignette consists of a lady on the left holding a scroll in her left hand, in the centre of which stands an officer with a sword in his right hand and a spear in the left, and his left foot on a bale of cotton. At the right side of the scroll an Indian is reclining. On the top of the right end of the bill there is a large figure five surrounded by leaves, or rather an imitation of it. At the bottom of the right end of the bill is the head of Franklin, surrounded by a wreath. At the top of the left end of the bill is a cap of liberty with the word five. Beneath it is a circular picture with a locomotive in the centre, and below that is the work FIVE. In the centre of the bill at the bottom is a small picture of a lady bathing.

The principle of the bill is so very bungling and bad that it is engraving to scanty and poor, and even an indifferent judge of money would call it a counterfeit at once. The bill was sent down from Whitewater, Wis. Probably the "gentlemen" who brought it to the State with money; but it would be well for all to be on their guard.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says—"In the electrical money business no change of importance has taken place. The principal business is in the paper of the Indiana Free Banks, which sells at from five to twenty-five per cent. discount. There are now thirty banks that come under the head of first class, and which are saleable here at five per cent. discount. For the same paper, Eastern Exchange is obtainable at Indianapolis at three per cent. premium. Brokers are making a business profit on the business all of which, of course, comes off the public. The Free Bankers, with their State stock securities and "indefinite liability," are taking the place of the old Indiana Free Banks, and indirectly sharing their own paper. The public have lost two or three million dollars by these banks—more than has been lost by the failure of Independent Treasury Banks in the last two years. The Relinking is a list of the Banks as they are quoted here at present:"

[illegible]

P. Ballingall, Esq., has been appointed by Recorder Wilson, to Prosecuting Attorney, *pro tem.* for the present term, in place of Mr. Mc Gray, who resigns himself.

Key Found.

A brass sash key was picked up on Wednesday evening, near the Sherman House. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, proving property, and paying charges.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
JUDGE—JOHN S. WILSON.
Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 8.
Chancery D. Spaulding vs. Albert Hollenbeck. Assumpsit. This is an action brought to recover damages for an alleged failure to deliver a merge of lumber, according to contract, in the fall of 1849. Reported yesterday, and still pending.

The following cases are set down for trial today:

63. Rowson vs Hardin.
64. Mahlmann vs Weller.
67. Thompson vs Parker et al.
68. Hunter et al vs Hunter.
69. Par. & Mech. vs Bank. Hitch, vs Porter et al.
70. Clark et al vs Minor.
71. Hopkins vs Dougherty.
72. Bowen vs Arthur.
73. Hall et al vs Hopkins.
74. Armitage vs Lonsdale.
75. Avery et al vs Hough et al.
76. Page et al vs Page.
77. Chatterton vs Chase et al.
78. Sawn vs Sawn.
79. Doty vs Henry.
80. Calvert et al vs Adams.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
[illegible]
Immense Stock
[illegible]
LARGE QUANTITIES OF
IMPORTED CARPETS,
[illegible]
HEAVY LOSS TO IMPORTERS.
[illegible]
OVER $50,000 WORTH
[illegible]
RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS,
[illegible]
THINKING TO COMMENCE.
[illegible]
The Largest Stock
OF THE
BEST GOODS AND LARGEST DESIGNS,
LOWER PRICES
THAN
[illegible]
MATTESON, SLAYTON,
AND BEDDIN,
BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
CARPET HALL,
[illegible] AND 187 LAKE STREET.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
[illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF TIMBER, SPARS AND PLANK, &c.
[illegible]

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
[illegible]

NEW IRON WAREHOUSE.
[illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, [illegible]
[illegible] E. G. HALL & CO.
[illegible]

CHICAGO
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS,
ON POLK ST. AND THE RIVER.
CHICAGO, ILL.
R. P. MCGREE,
MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Boilers, Mills, Mill gearing, Iron and Brass Castings, [illegible]

BARNUM & BUNKUM.
[illegible]
[illegible] COPIES
[illegible]

COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
[illegible]
STATIONERS' HALL,
[illegible]
VALENTINES,
[illegible]
ONLY MANUFACTURERS'
AGENTS
[illegible]
STATIONERS' HALL,
[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW STOVE STORE.
[illegible]
PLANE FACTORY.
J. S. LAPE & CO.,
[illegible]
ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Plane Irons and Bits in Use.
[illegible]

WILLIAM REESE,
CANDLE MOULD
MANUFACTORY,
[illegible]
FIRE PROOF SAFE
DEPOT.
[illegible]
DAVIDSON'S FIRE & BURGLAR SAFE,
[illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT OR LEASE.
[illegible]

WHO WANTS A PARTNER
FOR
$4,000 OR $5,000,
[illegible]

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.
JOHN HANKIN
AUCTION AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Hardware, Cutlery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. &c.
No. 187 LAKE STREET, Opp. No. 3.
[illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & WHOLESALE
MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

WANTED.
[illegible]

CITY AUCTION ROOMS.
R. C. FORTES,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
[illegible]

GEO. R. PUTNAM,
General Auction and Commission Merchant
[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.
CITY COLLECTOR.
[illegible]
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.
[illegible]

WANTS.
[illegible]

GRAND TERPSICHORIAN ASSEMBLY.
[illegible]

CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
C. M. AIKEN
[illegible]
BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST.
[illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT OR LEASE.
[illegible]

WANTED.
[illegible]

BOARDING.
[illegible]

WANTED.
[illegible]

BOARDING.
[illegible]

WANTED.
[illegible]

BOARDING

CHICAGO
DAILY TRIBUNE
DAILY EDITION, $6 PER YEAR.
WEEKLY EDITION, $2 PER YEAR.
OFFICE IN LAKE STREET.
THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WEST!

REAL ESTATE.

JAMES N. LOWE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, Corner of La Salle and Randolph streets.

STAMPED COLLARS
AND BARDS
of Hair for Embroidery.
CARL F. W. JUNGE'S
WORSTED STORE
CLARK ST.

WORSTED COATS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
READY AND MADE TO ORDER.
CARL W. F. JUNGE'S
THREAD STORE,
CLARK STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.

WILLIAM LILL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Alcohol, Pure spirits, Sonderized Alcohol, and COLOGNE SPIRITS.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
MORSE & VOORHEIS,

BOOK AND JOB WORK.

IMPORTANT
CLOTHIERS
AND
MERCHANT TAILORS.
ISAAC MARKS & CO.,
LAKE ST.
WHOLESALE TRADE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

ST. JAMES'
Select English and Classical School.
L. H. BAUGHER

HARDWARE
AND
TOOL STORE.
W. F. Dominick & Co.
TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE
CABINET TRIMMINGS, GUN
SHOP MATERIALS.
CUTLERY,
MATHEMATICAL AND
CIVIL ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS.
GUNS & PISTOLS,
AND
SPORTSMENS' WARE.
STOVE DEALERS.

BROKEN BANKS.
ALL BILLS ON CURRENT BANK NOTES
C. M. AIKEN,

BASKETS.

DOCTOR ATKINSON

Copper Smithing.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!!
—AT—
169 - LAKE STREET. - 169
BANK OPEN
—AND—
PAYMENTS RESUMED,
ATLANTA BILLS TAKEN AT PAR
AND ARE CURRENT AT THE
KNOCK AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT.
DRY GOODS,
Immense Sacrifice.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
MUST BE SOLD!

BATHING.
HOT AND COLD BATHS EVERY DAY.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.
ISAAC MARKS & CO.,
LAKE STREET.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, FANCYGOODS, &c.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
T. B. CARTER & CO.

FOR THE MILLION.
SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR THE MILLION.

A. B. NEWKIRK, M.D.,
OCULIST AND OPTHALMIC SURGEON,

MARINE!
PRESQUE ISLE STEAMBOAT
CAPITAL STEAMER,

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROOFS NOW IN USE.
MANUFACTURED BY
BARRETT, DOW & CO.

A CARD.
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

TRANSPORTATION.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.
U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE.
CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
AIR LINE ROUTE TO BLOOMINGTON, SPRINGFIELD, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.
Two Through Passenger Trains
FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ROAD.
CONNECTING TOGETHER
Chicago, Galena, Rock Island, and Galena;
ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD!
GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
OPENED EAST TO DECATUR.
GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad!
Rebeit and Madison, and Dixon and Iowa Central Route.
CHICAGO, PRINCETON,
Central Military Tract Railroad
FROM CAIRO TO GALENA!
AND
FROM CAIRO TO CHICAGO!
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
THROUGH LINE TO ST. LOUIS
ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
CHICAGO BRANCH.
CHICAGO, PRINCETON,
Central Military Tract Railroad
ST. LOUIS,
Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and La Salle
CHICAGO AND AURORA RAILROAD.
TRAINS WEST.
TRAINS EAST.
ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
Main Track between Dunleith and Dunkirk.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND
PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY
RAIL ROADS.
THE BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD
Connects with the Rock Island Road
NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
1855 JANUARY 8TH. 1855
NEW ROUTE
OPEN TO ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO.
CHICAGO AND AURORA RAILROAD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
Main Track between Dunleith and Dunkirk.

TRANSPORTATION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE,
U. S. Mail Express Line, Michigan Central Railroad.
CHICAGO AND AURORA R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad!
Rebeit and Madison, and Dixon and Iowa Central Route.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
CHICAGO BRANCH.
CHANGE OF TIME.
CHICAGO, PRINCETON,
Central Military Tract Railroad
ST. LOUIS,
Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and La Salle
CHICAGO AND AURORA RAILROAD.
TRAINS WEST.
TRAINS EAST.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
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1855 JANUARY 8TH. 1855
NEW ROUTE
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CHICAGO AND AURORA RAILROAD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
Main Track between Dunleith and Dunkirk.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,
1854.
FORWARDING
AND COMMISSION MERCH'TS.
1854.
HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD.
FORWARDING
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
1854.
THOMAS HALE,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
1854.
GEO. M. CHAPMAN,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
1854.
RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.,
FORWARDING MERCH'TS.
1854.
WILLIAM L. CARROLL,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
JAMES R. FISHER,
1854 1854
AVERY & UPHAM,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
C. M'DONNELL,
1854.
GRIFFIN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
1854.
A. T. SPENCER & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
1854.
W. T. RICHMOND & CO.,
1854.
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
1854.
C. WALKER & SONS.
General Commission, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
PRODUCE, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, &c.
1854.
WILLIAM SMITH & CO.,
1854.
H. F. MCCORRY,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
1854.
FERRY & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
1854.
STORAGE & FORWARDING.
TAYLOR & KIRKWOOD,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
1854.
JOHN HANCHETTE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
1854.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
TRANSPORTATION,
1854.
FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.
1854.
WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.
1854.
FAST FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.
1854.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL ESTATE
F. R. BENSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
PIANO FORTES,
HENRY K. WALKER,
ABBOTT & KINGMAN,
Sash, Blinds & Doors
100 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Chica
T. A. STEWART & CO., PUBLISHERS.
VOL. IX.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BUSINESS CARDS.
1854.
GRIFFIN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
1854.
MC ORR & CHAPMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES,
BRANDIES, GIN, CIGARS, ETC.
FITCH & HEWES,